

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANTON, Aug. 8, 1859.

The unhesitating intelligence to which I was able to allude in a postscript to my last, was, nevertheless, fully published at Hong Kong in time for the outgoing mail, so that I need not dwell upon the said particulars of the engagement at Taku. The dispatches conveying the intelligence were brought to Hong Kong by a fast war-steamer, which, after calling at Macao, where the British General, Van Straubenzee, was passing a few days, went on to Calcutta, with a requisition for troops. The Chinese authorities were already in possession of some vague rumors on the subject; but, with characteristic duplicity, they had secured the Allied Commissioners that the Ewoys had been hospitably received at Peking—a statement which I mentioned and doubted in my last. It served, however, for a useful purpose, when the truth became known, as it indicated a willful deception on the part of the mandarins, and a state of feeling which has now become but too apparent.

There was something very different from the accustomed helplessness of European life in Canton when this news broke in upon the routine of duty received about 2 p. m. on the 19th ult., and certain that every dweller in the city would be acquainted with the delectable-magnified, probably also utter extermination—of the *fan-keers* in the North, and should the excitement to be expected lead to a popular outbreak, there was everything to fear. About five hundred men, British, French, and Sepoys, constituted the garrison of the conquered city, with its million of souls and walls six miles in circumference; and the garrison of the Heights commanding the town was far too feeble to spare a man for the interior. But the utmost energy and prudence were displayed by the small force thus suddenly exposed to danger. The small number of civilians quartered in the city were told to look to their own safety, and to be ready to start in the morning before the onset of the troops of the news, a small party of English marines, with a train of coolies, marched from one way to the other, and swept of every discoverable military weapon, to the amount of about 40,000 stand of arms. Before the shops were open and the *gundowns* about this capture was safely lodged in the British lines. In the course of the day the allied authorities took occasion to return the state visit of the Governor-General, which I mentioned in my last, and they then gave his Excellency a statement of what had happened, and a quiet hint of the vengeance likely to ensue. Loo replied that he already knew of the occurrence, and deeply regretted it.

The newsmen soon dispersed over Canton by means of plectrals and news letters, some of which had grotesque representations of the battle; and the populace, always averse to foreigners, almost instantly exhaled the air of respect for Europeans for a scarcely concealed assumption of superiority. The Chinese mandarins would have interrupted an outbreak but they refrained. The Chinese merchants, on the contrary, were horror-stricken at the idea that their commerce, only just reviving, was to be once more interrupted, as they feared, and the most influential among them besieged the Foreign Consulates with inquiries as to the future. Meetings of the gentry were also held, as is usual in cases of public emergency; and it is believed that the expediency of declaring war on the foreign devils was discussed, but that the general sense was in favor of peace. The gentry, however, had no opportunity of expressing their views, but they were not without influence during the last few years, that an overwhelming majority of them must be consulted by their pockets at least to let well alone. Among the mandarins there were of course two parties. The majority are friendly to Europeans; but the new Governor-General, Lao, is known to entertain most hostile feeling, which he does not scruple to manifest on occasion. He has been but about a month in Canton, having arrived here at the conclusion of his victorious campaign in his other province—Kwang-si, which he has cleared of the rebel hordes who for years have ravaged the most fertile district of the empire. He has driven over the mountains into Hunan, less, however, by force of arms than by means of a sagacious trickery, for which he is rather famous. Elated with victory in the interior Kwang, he feels the humiliation of his position here, and his attitude is exceedingly doubtful. A few days after the events above mentioned, however, he received, I learn, a dispatch from the Emperor, ordering him to disregard the occurrences at Ta-ku, and to preserve peace in his Government. For the present, therefore, all is quiet. The popular excitement, not being fostered, has not run down, and after a few days' lull, it is again on the march, and is traversing the city. But the officials of the Government does not fail to appear. Two men employed by the Allied Commissioners were apprehended by Lao's orders about ten days ago, when outside the European lines, and were afterward beaten to death. On being interrogated, the Chinese authorities strenuously denied all cognizance of this inhuman act. Several mandarins, who have cultivated friendly relations with foreigners, have been reprimanded. Among them is the Brigadier Pa-tai-lan, of whom I spoke in my last. He is an intelligent Manchou, and has escaped degradation only through the circumstance of his belonging to the governing class. He has been a Chinese, he would have said, in the blue button (or, rather, knob) that now represents his official

Thus there every indication of ill-will, and of an inclination to proceed to even more open demonstrations of hostility at a fitting moment; but whilst I will really be the upshot of the Taku affair no one in China, not even, I believe, the highest authorities, can say. As usual, there was some excuse to be found in the Chinese. The Chinese are not justifiable; if the British exceeded the strict letter of justice in endeavoring to force their way up the river, the action of the Chinese was sufficiently unwarranted to permit of almost any reprisal; and it will not be for either lack of will or of pretext that the Allies did not march upon Peking. But the difficulties of operating in the interior of Peking are enormous. Indeed, it is navigable only during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, which is now nearly over, and the climate is totally unsuited for Indian troops who are the only men at all available. These are but the most obvious among the many difficulties that prevent the immediate realization of the plans of the Hong Kong Government for the chastisement of his Majesty's traitors.

In anticipation of a possible interruption of trade, however, the Chinese merchants are doing all in their power to drive an active business at present, and the recent defeat of the rebels in Kwang-si has at length cleared the two districts of Loh-shwang, which have been infested for two years past by the lawless hordes whom Liao has now driven into Hunan, where they will probably find easy prey. The great quantities of goods which the Chinese are already in a great measure received, the first ship having arrived on July 27. The quality, I am informed, is inferior; but, as the yield is below the average of ordinary years, prices rule high. By the clearance of Kwang-si and the shores of the Western River of the rebels, a somewhat considerable demand for foreign manufactures for the interior has been occasioned; and if affairs at Canton remain in a peaceful state, the coming twelve months will, according to all appearance, be characterized by a trade in foreign goods of great activity. While the Yang-tze-kiang is blockaded by the rebels at Nanking, whatever merchandise passes the port has to be sent by the coast to Hsiao-an, there to be sent on to Canton; and that there has been a considerable increase of late a slightly increased demand for foreign products in those interior provinces—arising, perhaps, from the ravages committed by the rebels in various departments of native industry—is well known. At Canton itself one is really surprised to find so many indications of a predilection for European and American manufactures as one actually sees; and it is a proof that the Chinaman is not as abjectly contemptuous of whatever comes from the West as is commonly represented. In fact, one is surprised but a very short time with the Chinese Empire to discover that whatever the *cheapest* John Chinaman will buy; and although he has an equally knack of setting his wife to work to imitate whatever new manufacture is set before him, he cannot often undersell—in the long run, at least—the beyond-sea maker. The gradual extension of

THE STATE OF POLITICS.

GENOA, Sept. 29, 1859.

Though the existence of a deep and settled conviction in the Italian mind, that in the absence of an available prince of Italian birth and sentiment who might be endowed with the independent Kingdom of Central Italy, the only way to secure the independence of the nation is to act upon the vote of Central Italy, is a fact proof against all evidence even the most sanguine observer must admit this conviction is still in the embryonic state of desire, an aspiration in the abstract after a "summation most devoutly to be wished." Upon during the few days which preceded the King's answer to the Tuscan delegation has the public mind made an effort to collect and to rouse itself from its relaxation; but as soon as the tenor of the answer was known it collapsed again into its old lethargy. If it must be admitted that the vague evasive character of this answer was not calculated to impart a fresher, healthier impulse to the spirit of the people, it is but just to say that there was nothing in the attitude of those twelve millions of men, who in Upper and Central Italy are now practically the masters of their own destiny, to encourage the Government to bolder proceedings. While in 1848 and 1849 the unpopularity of a subordinate minister was sufficient to rouse a storm of indignation, and to set at work a machinery of agitation which could not be set at rest, until the unhappy individual was ousted, there was on the eventful occasion not even the most modest attempt to exert a moral pressure upon the disposition of the Government, not a petition reached them, no voice was raised to tell them that they had devoted people behind them, ready to see the danger of the dangers of a more dignified policy. As it is, the delegations come and go, deliver the addresses, receive their answers; the people look on as idle spectators, leaving it to the Lord and the diplomacy to take care of the rest.

I would not, however have you construe my words so as to mean that the people of Lombardy and Piedmont are doing absolutely nothing. They are, on the contrary, very busy, being engaged for two months in an unbroken course of patriotic festivals, glorifying the deeds of Frezzari, Cavour and the living heroes of the Revolution; medals, laurels and living laurels, trophies, shields, and monuments. Illuminations are getting as common as pocket-knives. Every little incident of the last war, every movement of the King outside of Turin, every anniversary of the glorious facts of Italian history is taken advantage of to spin off a new string of exulting demonstrations; there is a rivalry in ingenuity in discovering something new to be celebrated. The latest thing out is the fraternization between the different cities. Milan, Genoa, Pavia, Padua, Venice, Parma, Mantova, Verona, Trieste, Livorno, and Genoa, and so all round, to seal the bond of brotherly love with champagne and patriotic sentiments. Writing as I do from Genoa, whose inhabitants are rather backward in the matter, we have always been vexed with being given too much to traffic and money-making to be good patriots. I am afraid that my impressions of those festivals are not perfect enough to do them full justice by a detailed description; we have had, in fact only four or five grand illuminations here during the last few months, about many days on which I do not remember decorated with banners in splendid style and great profusion, and a proportionate number of te deums and requiems in the old cathedral of St. Lorenzo. The Turinese and Milanese are the true, generous glorifiers; and to show your readers what patriotism can perform, I will just transcribe the official report of the business done in the sitting of the Turin Common Council on the 14th inst., from the

Spuntione :

1. Reading of a report on the delivery of the Diplomas of honor to the members of the Tuscan Delegation.
2. Unanimous vote to erect a monument in honor of King Vittorio Emanuele.
3. Unanimous vote to erect a monument in honor of Napoleon III.
4. Unanimous vote to contribute toward the expense of the monument to be erected in Paris and on the battle field of Solferino.
5. Approval of the expense incurred in celebrating the victory of the late war, the arrival of the King, the departure of Napoleon, the reception of the Tuscan Delegation, &c.
6. Approval of the expense incurred by the members of the Comandato to Milan, Brescia, Bergamo, &c. to fraternize with said cities.
7. Reading a proposition that the Council should order a life pension to be paid to the first-born one of the streets of public squares of Turin by his name.
8. Reading a communication about the funds subscribed for the monument to be erected in honor of King Vittorio Emanuele.
9. Reading a report about the funds subscribed for a sword of honor to be presented to Garibaldi.
10. A unanimous vote during the late war, should figure conspicuously in the King's monument.
11. A vote to celebrate the arrival of the Delegation of Parma and Modena, the two Italian monarchies honorary citizens of Turin, and to erect a monument in remembrance of the same.

Measures to increase the military strength of the country are not even thought of, on the contrary. Government and people vie with each other in sap- ing and rendering unavailable what has been in- stilled to it by the enthusiasm of the war and during the war. The two categories of the regular army of 1922 and 1923, the conscripts and the regular army, have been dissolved. Garibaldi's corps of riflemen is dissolved; the volunteers are almost all gone to their homes. Lombardy has not even prospectively been brought to contribute her proportionate military contingents though the soldiers who formed the Austro-Lom- bardian regiments have to a great extent returned, and even the formation of National Guards in the cities of Lombardy, which promised well imme- diately after the departure of the Austrians, has dropped again into sweet slumber; the battalion of the National Guard in Milan, the patriotic elite *par excellence*, mustering 40 men on the drilling ground, with a nominal strength of 800.

Preposterous as this state of the public mind is, the burden of the hullyaby with which they are singing themselves into this false security, and at the tune of which they dance on what may prove a volcano, is not less preposterous. It is the hullyaby of the climax of absurdity. It may appear incredible, but the following axioms have up to a very short time ago been the staple of every discussion that has come under my observation: "Napoleonism," "being himself the product of universal suffrage," "cannot, for consistency's sake oppose the unanimous votes of Central Italy; the other Powers," "are bound to acquiesce in the result," "are precedent established by them in the Danubian Principalities," "the self-government of the nation," "forms now, as a matter of fact, part of the public law of Europe, and diplomacy assembled its congress must, by sheer force of logic, let us have our own way, and content itself with sanctioning these votes and taking them under protection," "signing a peace which would otherwise be null," "would not only be illogical and inconsistent, but downright injustice and wickedness."

I have undergone the pains of scanning minutely every one of the innumerable speeches delivered at the festivals and banquets, in which all the prominent men of Piedmont and Lombardy—men of all shades of political opinion—have taken part, hoping that I might discover some mainly sentimental, my labor was thrown away. Among all the shining lights of Italian politics, literature, arts and science, distinguished in private and public life, there was not a single one who addressed his countrymen in a strain becoming this eventful crisis, and the dignity of a nation on the road to independence. It was all the same flimsy, glorifying, hero-worshipping trash, the same whining humdrum of virtues, righteous diplomacy. Not a word of the stern duties imposed by this great juncture, not a reflection on the hard practical work, the exertions and sacrifices still indispensable to secure that supreme boon, over the conquest of which they were rejoicing by anticipation. The movement of public life in Central Italy, though influenced by some peculiar causes, and in appearance differing from the phenomena on this side of the Po, the deluge of festivals having long ago subsided there, rests essentially on the same basis. The people are everywhere without absolute distrust of themselves and implicit confidence in others. You are no doubt aware that a shower of boundless praise has been bestowed upon the Central Italians, especially the Tuscans, from every part of Europe, for the eminently elegant

to clear the way for the foundation of the Kingdom of Sicily, and so impede the final annexation to Piedmont, a view in which they were strongly supported by the Sardinian Government.

RUSSIA.

THE CAPTURE OF SHAMYL.

The St. Petersburg journals publish long accounts of the recent military operations in the Caucasus which have terminated with the surrender of Shaml. The following is the dispatch referring to the last event:

"HEADQUARTERS, UNDER THE AOUL KHANERY, {
AUG. 27, 1839. }

"Yesterday the Commander in Chief sent a dispatch to Simpheropol, to be forwarded by telegraph to St. Petersburg, announcing the capture of Ghonib and the surrender of Shaml.

"Thus the last blow has been given to Mamlukism. The fate of the Eastern region of the Caucasus is finally decided. After a sanguinary struggle of half a century the day of peace has arrived for it.

"In a former bulletin it was stated that the Commander in Chief had put an end to the fruitless negotiations with Shamy, and taken his measures to capture the Mamluk Ghoubib.

"The troops were placed round Ghoubib in the fol-

Following March 1942, the eastern force (two battalions of the Infantry Regiment Shchirvanski, with four mountain field pieces, under the command of Colonel Korovin) was again sent to the front. After the Grozitsky Graveliers, one battalion of the Samourai Regiment, five squadrons of irregular cavalry, and two squadrons of Yeomanry, under the command of Major General Pashchenko, were sent to the front. The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Regiment Asperschko, two battalions of the Regiment Samourai, and the 21st battalion of sharpshooters, under the command of Colonel Tuganovskoy, finally joined the western side of the battalion. The 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Regiment Asperschko, under the command of Colonel Ratskiy, were sent to the front.

"The command of these advanced troops and the measures to be taken immediately for the engineering works were entrusted to Major General De Kesseler, under the chief command of Aide-de-Camp General

"On the same day Major General De Kossel made a minute reconnaissance of all the local ice, and commenced preparing cabins, sealing leaders, &c., and all articles necessary for a winter campaign. He also sent a detachment of his men to approach to the summit of the mountain showed that the eastern declivity though the weakest and most accessible, from the nature of the snow, offered, nevertheless, the greatest difficulties, as the trail was so steeply broken by wind-blown drifts, it was constantly watched by the majority of the garrison of Greenbush. It was consequently decided not to attack that side except as a last extremity, preferring if possible, an attack on one of the other sides. However, before occupying the position, it was necessary to be able to give the alarm in the expectation of an attack on that side. Col. Kuonovich ordered troops to advance gradually on that quarter by regular siege works, entrusted to Capt. Falkenhagen, of the Engineers.

The distance between the 23d and the 24th, the

sharpshooters of the Sobirvansky Regiment made a dash forward under fire of the enemy, and established themselves behind some rocks not far from the walls, leaving their reserve in some outcrops absolutely cut off by the enemy.

On the 28th Maj. Gen. De Kessler visited the troops of the north side, and took measures to occupy on the following night some points in the vicinity of the crazy lights on the summit of the mountain. Similar orders were given to the troops on the south and west sides.

On the 29th, before daybreak, Col. Terengovskiy sent, commanding the troops on the south side, ordered Lieut. Col. Yagorin, in company with the first battalion, to occupy the heights of the Apshcheronky, to approach the rocks, who, finding he did so unobserved by the enemy—thanks to a dense fog—took advantage of the moment to advance his men still closer to the summit. The ground, which had been previously explored by the troops, was now being occupied by the enemy, so that the belligerents, doubtless considering it impossible, had only a small post to defend it.

11 In front the besiegers rose perpendicularly like a wall, one above the other, three pointed at the top, and the others at the base, only at one point were there was a narrow transversal declivity. One hundred and fifty volunteers, led by Capt. Skelton and Ensign Konechare, with sanities of bark and leather, provided with scaling ladders and grappling irons, and a few ropes, took the first point, and then the other up till they gained the terrace which separated the first crag from the second, and were followed by the battalion, which left a body of riflemen posted on prominent points below, where they could pick off any of the enemy who might attempt to follow them.

12 The battalion, now scaled the second point by means of ropes and ladders, but under the fire of the enemy, who had discovered them, and finally succeeded in reaching the upper plateau of Ahonah, which was the last point of the mountain. The dead line of the volunteers had circumvented the enemy in his barricades placed against the rocks, had made seven prisoners, and killed 15 three were women armed; the others withdrew under cover of the fog.

battalion Apsherovskiy the troops on the north side, led by Major-General Prince Tarkau-Maurov in person, had scaled Gbounib under the same difficulties, and with the same success on the opposite side.

On reaching the summit, Prince Tarkau-Maurov now advanced the company of riflemen of the Grouzskiy Grenadiers, under the orders of sub-Lieut. Mikhalchuk and the section of irregular cavalry under Capt. Ilyer Aga, who took the lead, followed by the whole battalion of grenadiers, under Lieut. Col. Gerasimov, and the company of riflemen on the opposite of the settlements upon the eastern declivity of the mountain, so as to surround the Accl.

Taken aback by the simultaneous apparition of our troops on various points, the mountaineers abandoned the walls on the eastern declivity, and retreated to the crest of the mountain, and first to the ridges of the Shirvanskiy Regiment. The majority of the Murids, including Shamiy and his sons, sought shelter in the Accl of Gbounib, and posted themselves in the houses.

Major-General Gerasimov mounted the

Col. K. R. Monowath advanced rapidly the 1st and 2d battalions of the Shrivangya Regiment, with four mountain guns. Meanwhile Col. Raleaky reached the summit of Ghonab, after encountering great obstacles, and found the British camp. He ordered the 1st and 2d battalions of the Shrivangya Regiment, with four mountain guns, to advance rapidly to the summit of Ghonab, after encountering great obstacles, and found the British camp. He ordered the 1st and 2d battalions of the Shrivangya Regiment, with four mountain guns, to advance rapidly to the summit of Ghonab, after encountering great obstacles, and found the British camp.

At this juncture the Commander-in-Chief came up in person, accompanied by the commander of the troops of the Capitan coast, and the latter, in the name of the Emperor, the Murdas went up in Ghotini to surrender—not to expose the Aulid to all the horrors of an assault, but to contain many women and children. After negotiations which lasted nearly two hours, Shamy, finding the Aulid surrounded by a thick chain of troops, accepted his fate. Accompanied by some devoted Murdas, he presented himself to the Prince and submitted his fate to the clemency of the Emperor.

The Commander-in-Chief ordered him to be taken to his headquarters, where, on the morrow his wife and all his family followed him. The Emperor, who was then at the residence of the Baron von Schöner, was

Shamaly and his eldest son, Kazi-Mahoma, have been sent to St. Petersburg, accompanied by Col. Trompovsky of the Guards.

"At the capture of Gheoubt four cannon, a rampart gun, and Shamaly's battle-axe fell into our hands. Some hundred Murides were made prisoners, and as many were slain."

"Our loss was 19 regulars and 2 militiamen killed; 7 officers, 114 regulars, and 7 militia-men wounded; 2 officers and 29 men received contusions."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship De Soto, J. D. Balloch commander, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here early on Thursday morning, having left the latter port at midnight of the 16th inst. She brings nothing of importance in the way of news. Much anxiety was felt for the Quaker City; many expecting friends feared they might be among those who remained on board. The seizure of the Palisades excited a great deal of comment, and in official circles gave much satisfaction. Mr. Otway, late British Minister at Mexico, would leave Havana for Rio de Janeiro on the next steamer. News from Porto Rico gives a favorable report as regards affairs in that island.

Havana reports have been in moderate demand at

POLITICAL.

About ten miles east of the Moro, passed United States screw-steamer Crusader, or Wyanet, evidently bound in to Havana. Oct. 16, lat. 26° 21', lon. 79° 46' exchanged signals with ship Troy, bound north. The De Soto has experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

The following is the specie list of the steamship 14	
Note:	
From New Orleans—W. L. Jenkins.....	\$ 100.00
Metropolitan Bank.....	18.00
G. S. Reinholt & Sons.....	10.50
Trevor & Coyle.....	6.00
W. S. Toole & Co.....	2.60—179.00
From Havana—Robert & Williams.....	\$ 47.68
Albert Horn.....	15.44
Beaz & Ehl.....	30
F. M. Cho.....	1,717—65.25
Total.....	\$ 248.17

[illegible]

The Wheeling (Va.) papers announce the death of Mrs. Martha Caldwell, wife of the Hon. Alfred Caldwell, the Republican Senator from the Wheeling District.

—We are informed, on authority that can be relied on, that ex-Judge Peabody is not, and will not be, a candidate for any judicial station at the ensuing election his other engagements rendering such a course imperative, in his opinion.

—A new paper in Alabama, called *The Slaveholder*, has nominated for President, Robert Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina, and for Vice-President, Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama.

—*The Columbus (O.) Gazette, says:*

"In regard to the United States Senate, we will not venture an opinion; but the result of this State election turns the nomination by the Republicans of the Chase and Bates ticket for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, beyond a peradventure—It

The Amite (Miss.) Democrat says:

"All the Conventions in this world cannot secure the support of the Democratic party at the South, if Senator Douglas is not in the great arch-enemy of its peace and prosperity, and should the Democratic party be rent in twain by the demon of faction, and the perjured hosts of Black Republicanism trample upon the ruins of this Republic, expiring Liberty, with the death-rattle in her throat, will point to him as the author of her destruction."

"He has been taunted with the heresy of taking golden-speaking demagogues!"

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—*Ulster County.*—The Americans and Republicans met as one Convention in the 1st District, and nominated Humphrey Jewell for the Assembly, 11th District.—*A. D. Ludlow*, by both Republicans and Americans, for the Assembly.

Monroe County.—Assembly, 1st District.—*Alphonse Perry*.

Wayne County.—Assembly, 1st District.—*James M. Searis*.

Rensselaer County.—Assembly, IIIrd District—Anson Bingham.

Monroe County.—Assembly, Ist District—Thos. P. Jeffords.

Ontario County.—Assembly, Ist District—Lewis Peck.

Dutchess County.—Assembly, IId District—Samuel J. Farnum, the present representative, by acclamation.

Schenectady County.—Assembly—Peter Dorsch.

PERSONAL.

—JOHN E. COOK, or Capt. Cook, as he is now more familiarly known, from his alleged connection with this Harper's Ferry insurrection, was born in Hadam, Conn., where his parents, who are highly re-

pectable at worthy people, now reside. He is a young man, of about 25 or 26 years of age, well educated, and of refined manners, and is a brother-in-law of a well-known merchant in this city. He taught school, some five or six years ago, at Harper's Ferry, from which place he came to Williamsburgh, and commenced the study of law with Mr. John M. Starnes. Three years ago, he went to Kansas, and remained there about one year, during which time he distinguished himself in the Free State cause. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Williamsburgh, where he remained for a few weeks, when he again set out for Kansas; since which time his friends here about have heard nothing from him until now, when his name appears in connection with Old Brown's deplorable attempt.

in *The London Saturday Review*. The gallant Colonel's late work on "Life and Liberty in Europe" are well-abounds "in the perillities, the bad taste, and the flimsy finessness, which are so prevalent in inferior American writings." "The whole book is written in the spirit of a foolish boy. It is short, *The Saturday Review* finds that Col. F. is a fool, and infers that Americans generally have a strong tendency in that direction. We are bound, however, to say, in defence of our countrymen, that there cannot be found among them all a person capable of greater foolishness than the articles on American politics which appear in the same *Saturday Review*. On the other hand, however, that Journal does justice to Mr. Palfrey's "History of New England," and to its author, who is described as "one of that school of historians of which this age has a just right to be

—A MAN named Henault was brought before the Police Court, in Paris, the other day, having been detected by two police agents just as he was about to cut off the pocket of a country woman, at the Jardin des Plantes, while giving his unwary victim a lecture on the natural history of the hippopotamus. The *maxims operandi* of the learned Professor is thus described by the agent who arrested him: "Mefam, said the naturalist to his listener, 'this animal, which is also known by the name of the seahorse, does not much frequent the society of man; it amasses itself in the water and in marshy grounds, and grows fat there like you or me. While alive, it eats rattlesnakes, melons, and sometimes its own young ones, as you may have recently read in all the journals of Paris.' (Here the Professor quietly drew from his pocket a pair of scissors.) The savages make roast beef of the flesh, worsted stockings and razortrope of its skin, and with its tail they fabricate bellfrope for their houses. (Here the Naturalist, who had his scissors in his right hand, gently placed his left on the pocket of the woman.) After death they are liable to be stuffed, as a proof of which you may see several in the Museum of Natural History in this city." Here the lecture